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Country programme document

Jordan

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Jordan is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,000,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $206,900,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2018 to December 2022.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the first regular session of 2018.

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Programme rationale

1. Significant progress has been made since 1990, particularly towards Millennium Development Goals 2 and 6. This has been achieved despite the challenge of supporting several waves of refugees and regional instability. However, progress towards Goals 1, 3, 4 and 5 remained constrained with increased rates of extreme poverty, persistent child and maternal mortality and a low level of economic participation of women.[1] Development gains continue to be threatened by a slowdown in economic growth. Further, there are growing disparities among children in the country across various dimensions.

2. The population of Jordan is 9.5 million, with 63 per cent of people under the age of 30 and 40 per cent children.[2] This offers a vast demographic window of opportunity to better engage the country's youth economically, socially and civically. Yet, one third of youth aged 15 to 24 are unemployed (31.5 per cent male and 56.9 per cent female).[3] A mismatch between the skills of recent high school graduates and the needs of the economy continues to constrain youth from realizing their potential, and hampers economic growth.[4]

3. Annual population growth for Jordanians was 5.3 per cent between 2004 and 2015, while the rate for non-Jordanians was 18 per cent.[5] The population is unequally distributed, with 75 per cent living in 3 governorates (out of 12), and 42 per cent in the Amman governorate alone.[6] The incidence of poverty is higher in rural areas, although only one third of the poor live in those areas, with the remaining two thirds living in urban areas.[7] People living in hard-to-reach areas, including the 5.9 per cent of Syrians currently living in 'informal tented settlements',[8] are particularly vulnerable.

4. Jordan hosts nearly 3 million non-Jordanians, including 1.3 million Syrians,[9] of whom 656,000 were registered as refugees as of February 2017.[10] The protracted nature of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic has placed significant stress on the socio-economic environment of Jordan, strained the capacity of the Government and partners to provide quality services for all children, and challenged communities and caregivers to meet the needs of vulnerable children. This necessitated a shift towards promoting the resilience of national systems and communities to meet the needs of the country's vulnerable children. The hurdles associated with civil and legal registration of Syrian refugees in Jordan contribute to increased vulnerability among children. Similarly, the children of the 140,000 Palestinian refugees from Gaza face specific legal challenges to gain citizenship.[11]

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[1] Government of Jordan and United Nations in Jordan, *Second National Millennium Development Goals Report Jordan 2010*.
[2] Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Housing Census 2015: Main results, 2016.
[3] Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, Employment and Unemployment Survey 2016.
[4] Centre for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan with International Labour Organization, Ministry of Labour and Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, National Child Labour Survey 2016 of Jordan, 2016.
[5] Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Housing Census 2015: Main results, 2016.
[6] Ibid.
[7] UNDP, *Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy, Final report*, 2013.
[8] UNHCR, *Living in the Shadows – Jordan Home Visits Report 2014*, p. 52.
[9] Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Housing Census 2015: Main results, 2016.
[10] UNHCR, http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107, accessed February 2017.
[11] UNRWA, Financial Report and Audited Financial Statement, 2014.

5. There are data gaps concerning poverty in Jordan in recent years, with the most recent data from 2010, when the absolute poverty rate was 14.4 per cent. Poverty and vulnerability affect a higher proportion of registered refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, with 86 per cent living below the national poverty line.[12]

6. The Government has launched Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy, which renews its focus on integrated social and economic development, capitalizing on the demographic transition as the country's large generation of young people move into working age. The Government and its partners are also leveraging international support to respond to the impact of the influx of refugees.

7. The Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013–2020 predates the refugee crisis. The social protection system requires better coordination between the related initiatives and enhanced coverage of vulnerable children. The National Aid Fund covered 7.5 per cent of the Jordanian population in 2010.[13] Similarly, the Zakat Fund targets poor people of all ages, but its cash benefits reach only about 1 per cent of the poor.[14]

8. Women lack representation in political and civil institutions, with Jordan ranked 134th out of 144 countries in terms of gender equality in 2016.[15] Women's academic achievements do not translate into labour market success, with female labour market participation only 13.2 per cent, compared to 58.7 per cent for males.[16] Women in employment are paid almost seven times less than their male counterparts.[17]

9. Children and adolescents with disabilities are at high risk of violence, discrimination and exclusion. In Jordan, 6.1 per cent of children aged 5 to 17 have some form of functional difficulties; for 1.3 per cent of children these are severe.[18] Children with disabilities continue to face high levels of stigmatization, a lack of specialized services and structural and social barriers to inclusion.

10. Significant progress has been achieved in enabling access to the formal school system, with the net enrolment ratio for primary education among Jordanians reaching 97 per cent (98 per cent male and 96 per cent female) in 2012.[19] However, the enrolment ratio for kindergarten remains low, with more than 59 per cent of children aged 5 not participating in formal education. The Government's commitment to providing learning opportunities for all children in the country, irrespective of their status or nationality, has resulted in the expansion in the number of double-shift schools and the development of a catch-up programme for children who have been out of school up to three years. Yet, more than 40,200 Syrian refugee children remained out of school in 2016.[20] Education quality continues to be a significant concern, with learning outcomes remaining low throughout basic education: A 2012 assessment concluded that more than 70 per cent of children in

[12] UNHCR, *The Vulnerability Assessment Framework*, 2015.
[13] UNDP, *Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy* 2013.
[14] Ghaith Zureiqat and Hadeel Abu Shama, *Social Protection and Safety Nets in Jordan*, 2015, Institute of Development Studies.
[15] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2016, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/rankings/>, accessed 11 June 2017.
[16] Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics, Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2016.
[17] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index 2016, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/rankings/>, accessed 11 June 2017.
[18] Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Housing Census 2015, 2016.
[19] UNESCO, *Education for All 2000–2015: Achievements and challenges*.
[20] No Lost Generation, *Preparing for the Future of Children and Youth in Syria and the Region through Education: London One Year On*, 2017.

Grades 2 and 3 were reading without comprehending.[21] The National Strategy for Human Resource Development 2016-2025 aims to revolutionize all levels of the education system.

11. Child and infant mortality rates declined significantly between 1997 and 2012 through improved health services and practices. Yet, seventy per cent of under-five deaths occur during the neonatal period, which highlights the unfinished agenda for neonatal mortality reduction. Geographic and socio-economic inequities continue in maternal, newborn and child health, and therefore promoting universal access to high quality integrated health services continues to be a priority. Large disparities in stunting exist between wealth quintiles, with 14 per cent of the poorest children and only 2 per cent of the wealthiest children affected. Similarly, 41 per cent of children in the poorest quintile are anaemic, compared to only 26 per cent in the wealthiest.[22] A growing burden of non-communicable diseases is increasing financial strains on individuals and the health system.

12. The combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Jordan on the Convention on the Rights of the Child were submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2013 and considered in 2014. Key issues included the considerable delay in adopting the Children's Rights Bill and the draft law on juvenile justice; cuts in the national budget that threatened progress achieved in children's development; and violence against children, including corporal punishment and honour killings.

13. Violence against children remains prevalent in homes, schools and institutions. In 2012, 89 per cent of children (age 2 to 14) reported having been subjected to a violent form of discipline, of whom 20 per cent were subjected to severe physical punishment.[23] Eleven per cent of children in public schools self-reported having been subjected to physical violence by teachers during the 2015/16 school year.[24] A revised domestic violence law, recently endorsed by the Parliament, has introduced stronger protection measures, including expanding the definition of the family to include foster children; ensuring that reporting for minor offences depends on the informed consent of an adult survivor of violence; and in cases of family violence, improving settlement procedures and the linkages between sharia and regular courts in relation to custody of children.

14. The most vulnerable households are increasingly relying on child labour and child marriage in response to socio-economic pressure. An estimated 76,000 boys and girls are engaged in economic activities, of whom about 92 per cent are child labourers.[25] An estimated 3.7 per cent of 13- to 17-year-old girls are married, including 2 per cent of Jordanian girls and 13 per cent of Syrian girls.[26] An analysis of registered marriages in Jordan indicates that marriages of Syrian girls rose sharply, from 18 per cent of total registered marriages among Syrians in Jordan in 2012 to 35 per cent in 2015.[27] Justice for children remains a key priority due to the vulnerability of children in conflict with the law and the ongoing need for child-focused approaches to justice. There are over 5,000 registered unaccompanied or separated Syrian and Iraqi children in Jordan, many of whom continue to require community-based alternative care solutions.

[21] RTI International for USAID Jordan, *Student Performance in Reading and Mathematics, Pedagogic Practice, and School Management in Jordan*, 2012.
[22] Department of Statistics Jordan and ICF International, Jordan Population and Family Health Survey, 2012, October 2013.
[23] Ibid.
[24] Data based on results from the Ma'an Campaign online survey 2015/2016.
[25] Centre for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan in cooperation with ILO, Ministry of Labour and Department of Statistics, National Child Labour Survey 2016 of Jordan.
[26] Government of Jordan Department of Statistics, Jordan Population and Housing Census 2015.
[27] UNICEF, *A Study on Early Marriage in Jordan 2014*.

15. Although Jordan is characterised by severe water-scarcity[28], almost all households have access to drinking water. Leakages and illegal connections lead to a loss of revenue, and strain the already-scarce water supply. Despite high rates of access to safely managed water (94 per cent), the water supply is still irregular in many areas of the country. An estimated 77 per cent of the population has access to safely managed sanitation facilities.[29] Vulnerable populations, such as those living in marginalized communities and hard-to-reach areas, have limited access to water and sanitation infrastructure or facilities. The Sustainable Development Goals have significantly raised quality standards and therefore the rate of access to safely managed services will show a reduction when compared to the previous measurement standards.

16. Evaluations conducted in recent years highlighted that the uncertainty at the outset of the Syrian crisis led to high-cost humanitarian interventions. This was underpinned by short-term funding that constrained the adoption of a broader capacity development approach. As demonstrated in an evaluation of the Infant and Young Child Feeding Programme, strengthening national capacities and systems would be more cost-effective and sustainable. The UNICEF approach to targeting the most vulnerable children – based on their needs rather than their status or nationality – was another lesson that was gradually introduced. This "'vulnerability approach" mitigates the risk of fuelling the growing tensions within communities by leveraging service delivery platforms to enable interaction among children from diverse backgrounds.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The previous country programme was transformed by the refugee crisis, swiftly evolving from a small programme focused on policy and advocacy investments into a large-scale, humanitarian-focused programme. During the early years of the crisis, a focus on providing life-saving assistance to the large influx of Syrian refugees, combined with the short-term nature of humanitarian funding, limited involvement in long-term, systemic change.

18. With the prolonged nature of the crisis and the need to reduce inequities, the new country programme will continue to focus on the most vulnerable children. To more effectively build resilience among families and communities, and to provide adequate services for all children, the programme will focus on strengthening national capacities and systems. This shift will promote cost-effectiveness and the sustainability of results, thereby maximizing the impact of limited resources. The programme will enable children from various nationalities, abilities and backgrounds to engage and collaborate, thereby proactively emphasizing social cohesion and inclusion. To address multiple overlapping disparities, including between boys and girls, geographic areas, disability status and other dimensions, the programme will adopt an integrated policy and programmatic response that will concurrently address the underlying causes of vulnerabilities.

19. The programme is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) 2018–2022, the UNICEF Strategic Plan and Gender Action Plan, both for 2018–2021, and the Sustainable Development Goals provide the basis for the country programme results. UNICEF Jordan will continue to work under the No Lost Generation initiative, ensuring the protection, education and future of children affected by the current crisis.

[28] Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Government of Jordan, National Water Strategy 2016–2025.
[29] WHO and UNICEF, Progress *on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines*.

20. The 2018–2022 country programme of cooperation was developed through participatory process that engaged Government counterparts and partners to analyse deprivations, bottlenecks and barriers to realizing child rights. This led to a consultation with national thought-leaders and young people to articulate a vision for the country programme. An extensive sectoral planning process related to the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis was also leveraged.

21. The programme will adopt a multifaceted approach, including engaging national institutions and supporting a comprehensive set of interventions in the most disadvantaged districts. Bottlenecks and barriers will be addressed around policy, systems and access to and demand for quality services. Further emphasis will be placed on promoting social and behavioural change that will enable vulnerable children to reach their full potential. While system strengthening and capacity development will be central to the country programme and enable national-level impact, an integrated approach will be adopted in selected disadvantaged districts, informal tented settlements, refugee camps and hard-to-reach communities to concurrently address the underlying causes of overlapping vulnerabilities. The approach will build on the *Makani* ('My Space') platform that offers a package of integrated social protection services, including life skills, psychosocial, learning support, water, sanitation and hygiene, outreach and referral services.

22. The broader vulnerability approach adopted will include a focus on strengthening a comprehensive national social protection system that reaches all children, including those working, living with disabilities and from minority groups. The programme will aim to mainstream gender equality, focusing on removing identified barriers and bottlenecks and addressing policy gaps and social norms.

23. UNICEF will continue to be the key convener of a range of national, regional and international public and private actors whose shared goal is that all children reach their full potential. To enable this shift, it is critical that funding remains flexible and is available for multi-year periods.

24. By adopting a data-driven approach, UNICEF will continue to position itself as the country's knowledge hub for children. Capitalizing on its established relationship with the Government, UNICEF will accelerate its support for national data systems and monitoring the situation of vulnerable children. With complex challenges facing Jordan and limited resources available, innovation will be a cross-cutting programme strategy that will capitalize on national, regional and global public-private partnerships.

25. Strategic partnerships will continue to build on the strengths of the private and public sectors, youth-led groups, civil society and academic institutions. Private sector partnerships will be strengthened for programming and resource mobilization, in line with the Children's Rights and Business Principles.

Health and nutrition

26. This programme component will aim for equitable and universal access to integrated services for all children – primarily those under the age of five – and their families. Efforts will be made to reduce risk factors for non-communicable diseases, including injuries and disabilities, among older children and adolescents aged 6 to 18 years. An enabling environment will be created by developing, implementing and monitoring evidence-based pro-poor policies and strategies, including modernizing the primary health-care system and implementing health financing reform. A continuum of care approach will be adopted, with a focus on an improved, integrated primary health-care package that includes newborn, child and maternal health, nutrition, early detection and early intervention services, and a policy focus on the most vulnerable children and their families. UNICEF will support the Government to strengthen systems on mortality surveillance and information, develop human resource capacity, and improve quality standards at primary health-care centres and

hospitals in highly vulnerable areas. Practitioners' skills will be developed nationwide to mainstream early childhood interventions and facilitate service package integration. To create demand for services and increase parental knowledge, attitudes and practices, a comprehensive social and behavioural change communication strategy will be implemented. In addition, to provide sustained and holistic behaviour change, a focus on health, nutrition and developmental care practices will be integrated into the existing better parenting programme. The urgent needs of the most vulnerable, including primary health, nutrition and immunization services in hard-to-reach areas and marginalized communities will be met.

Education

27. This programme component aims at quality, inclusive early and basic education for all girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 18. While supporting the Government to develop and implement policies to improve the quality of formal education, UNICEF will also ensure quality non-formal education for out-of-school children so that all children have the opportunity to contribute to a knowledge-based society. UNICEF will work with the Government to ensure the policy reforms outlined in National Strategy for Human Resource Development are implemented, including ensuring that access to one year of pre-primary education for 5- to 6-year-old children is provided universally is compulsory and a prerequisite to basic education. UNICEF will support curriculum refinement for the second year of pre-primary education and the non-formal education programme, while advocating for increased funding and equitable planning and disbursement across the education sector. System strengthening and institutional and individual capacity development will focus on improving education quality by training teachers, strengthening education governance and accountability, enhancing school supervision and leadership, expanding and rehabilitating learning spaces in highly vulnerable areas, and ensuring a child-friendly, gender-sensitive learning environment. The roll-out of inclusive education in all public schools will be supported. Finally, UNICEF will support the Government in curriculum reform, with an emphasis on innovation and social cohesion.

Child protection

28. This programme component will work towards improved and equitable prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children and adolescents. Priority areas will include violence against children; justice for children; children deprived of parental care (including unaccompanied and separated children); gender-based violence (including child marriage); child labour; child protection in emergencies; prevention of association of at-risk adolescents with groups promoting extreme violence; and community-based child protection. UNICEF will support national institutions to engender legislative change and to promote policy dialogue regarding protection of the rights of children and women. System strengthening and capacity development will focus on preventing and responding to violence against children and gender-based violence, and providing an integrated package of quality child protection services at national and community-level. A holistic, long-term communication for development (C4D) strategy addressing attitudes and social norms will be key to ensuring a protective enabling environment for children. A shift will also be made to community-based care for children deprived of parental care to ensure the well-being of these children. To create demand and increase knowledge, the programme will reach children and duty-bearers through a package of nationwide campaigns and community- and household-based communication. For this purpose, areas of convergence and cross-sectoral synergy will be sought, and the scope of the established better parenting programme will be expanded to effectively reach out to caregivers. Focused child protection services will be provided to vulnerable children in hard-to-reach areas and marginalized communities, as well as those with disabilities.

Adolescents and youth

29. This programme component will promote healthy behaviour and positive engagement among young people, and nurture them as innovators and informed social actors. Further, the programme will work across sectors to support national institutions to implement the National Youth Strategy. Adolescent and youth-focused budget analysis will be imperative in this effort. The programme will engage with targeted municipalities to promote child-friendly cities. Increased access to youth-focused and gender-sensitive services and opportunities will be ensured to promote civic, social and economic engagement. The emphasis will be on preparing young people with the requisite knowledge and skills to adapt to the evolving and technology-driven economy and society. Skills development and vocational training will take account of the requirements of Jordan as a future 'knowledge economy' as well as the labour market, with an overall focus on enhancing employability. Community youth centres, youth social media networks and innovation labs, will serve as key platforms, with a renewed emphasis on social cohesion. The programme will empower young people to demand and advocate for services that cater to their needs. UNICEF will scale up positive engagement opportunities for highly vulnerable adolescents and youth, particularly those who are out of school, or living in marginalized communities or refugee camps where services that meet their needs are limited.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

30. This programme component will aim for affordable and sustainable water and wastewater systems, thereby contributing to a cleaner and more sustainable environment for children. It will strengthen the development of policies and implementation of key standards and strategies, including the National Water Strategy of Jordan 2016–2025. Enhanced monitoring structures and research will inform policy development and strengthen the potential for advocacy to reform institutional systems and policies, including water tariffs, investment in rehabilitation and the impact of climate change. System strengthening will focus on increasing the efficiency of existing systems through a wide array of upstream interventions. Strengthening service delivery will be pursued through rehabilitating systems in highly vulnerable areas, supplemented by water conservation projects using low-cost technologies. The programme will also aim to improve knowledge and practices on key behaviours, including household water treatment and safe water as part of a larger water safety and water conservation programme. UNICEF will support the Government to enhance its monitoring systems in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. The needs of vulnerable children in refugee camps will be met through completion of infrastructure and ensuring its sustainable operation and maintenance by the Government. This will be complemented by improving knowledge and positive practices about water conservation among children, caregivers and duty-bearers. The promotion of gender-sensitive hygiene practices will continue in schools, *Makani* centres and communities through integrated C4D initiatives. The urgent needs of the most vulnerable children, including those living in hard-to-reach areas and marginalized communities, will continue to be addressed to ensure their safe access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Social protection

31. This programme component will contribute to improved social policies and programmes for vulnerable girls and boys, guided by evidence on inequities. Situation monitoring and research on children's issues, including child poverty and vulnerabilities, will support the Government to create an enabling environment and inform relevant policies. UNICEF will also support the integrated child- and gender-sensitive social protection policies and systems, the development and implementation of the national poverty reduction and social protection strategy and improved public finance for children. Innovation will also enable current and future generations to build skills and expand opportunities. UNICEF will

support the Government and civil society to improve their capacity to provide the most vulnerable children with access to the integrated social protection system and a cash transfer programme. A comprehensive C4D strategy will aim to provide targeted vulnerable households with children with the required knowledge and skills to adopt positive behaviours and gain access to basic services, and improve the ability of families and communities to support the realization of children's rights.

32. **Programme effectiveness** will ensure efficient and effective management and coordination of programmes: this includes programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, enhanced external relations, technical assistance for C4D and partnerships.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Health and nutrition	750	6 300	7 050
Education	750	57 000	57 750
Adolescents and youth	600	9 300	9 900
Child protection	750	14 000	14 750
Water, sanitation and hygiene	600	30 000	30 600
Social protection	800	82 000	82 800
Programme effectiveness	750	8 300	9 050
Total	**5 000**	**206 900**	**211 900**

[*] In addition to the amounts shown, significant amounts of other resources emergency are expected to be raised under the subregional humanitarian appeal for the Syrian Arab Republic.

Programme and risk management

33. The Jordan UNSDF 2018–2022 was formulated following the principles of "Delivering as one", and led by inter-agency results groups with oversight by the Government-United Nations Steering Committee. The Government-led Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis has been in place since September 2014. Line ministries, supported by United Nations agencies, chair sectoral task forces that serve as a planning and coordination platform for the Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis. Under the principles of "Delivering as one", UNICEF will play an active roles in the coordination efforts of all United Nations sister agencies, and continue to seek areas of complementarities and opportunities for joint programming to effectively and efficiently contribute towards ~~Jordan's~~ the country's attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

34. While the situation in Jordan has remained stable, the protracted subregional crisis will continue to strain the delivery of basic social services. Donor support has been encouraging, yet external variables are expected to influence the availability of financial resources. In light of this, UNICEF will invest in system strengthening and capacity development of key partners, and enhance cost efficiency and effectiveness in programming. Diversification of the current donor base will continue. UNICEF will also continue to work with the Government, United Nations agencies, civil society, and donor communities to reach all vulnerable children and promote sustainable results.

35. Risks are reviewed and updated annually, and more frequently when the situation requires. Emergency preparedness is integrated into annual workplans. UNICEF is an active

member of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team and the Security Management Team, which discuss any changes to the country situation.

36. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

37. UNICEF will continue to work closely with the Jordan Department of Statistics for high quality child- and equity-focused disaggregated data. Technical assistance will also be provided to strengthen the information management systems of key institutions dealing with child-related issues. UNICEF also coordinates closely with United Nations agencies and donors and is an active member of the technical committee to support national data systems.

38. The country programme is designed based on an equity framework that allows programmes to systematically address bottlenecks and barriers. Programme monitoring will be conducted using a multipronged approach. Data on high-frequency indicators are collected on a monthly and quarterly basis. Programme and field visits are conducted for technical oversight and to ensure quality in programme implementation. Additionally, an independent field monitoring team routinely conducts visits across the country to validate information and obtain feedback from beneficiaries. The *Bayanati* data system captures gender-sensitive information about children, adolescents and young people who access *Makani* integrated services.

39. Midyear and annual reviews will be key to reviewing progress towards planned results and addressing constraints. An integrated monitoring and evaluation plan is developed yearly so that evaluations and other evidence-generation activities are prioritized and conducted to inform advocacy and decision-making. UNICEF will commission at least one independent evaluation each year and conduct at least one gender review during the programme cycle.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Jordan – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2018–December 2022

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2–4, 6, 9, 12–13, 19–20, 22, 24, 26–29, 32, 34, 36–40

National priorities: Sustainable Development Goals (1–6, 8–11, 13, 16), Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy; Executive Development Plan 2016–2019; Jordan Response Plan; National Strategy for Health Sector in Jordan 2016–2020; Ministry of Health Strategic Plan 2018–2022; Jordan Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013–2020; National Water Strategy 2016–2025; National Youth Strategy 2016–2018; A National Strategy for Human Resource Development 2016–2025

UNSDF outcomes involving UNICEF:
Outcome 1: Empowered people
Outcome 2: Strengthened institutions
Outcome 3: Opportunities and platforms for participation

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021 outcome(s): Goal Areas 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. The most vulnerable children and their families access improved quality and equitable health, nutrition and early intervention services	1. Children <1 year receiving measles-containing vaccine at national level B: 85.7% (2012) T: above 90%	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS), Health Management Information System (HMIS), Expanded Programme on Immunization coverage survey	1. Enabling environment is strengthened to design, budget and implement evidence-based policies and strategies 2. National systems are strengthened to provide integrated health, nutrition, and early childhood interventions and services 3. Children and caregivers have increased knowledge and improved practice on care for newborns and children, early stimulation, positive parenting and protection	Ministry of Health, High Health Council, Higher Population Council	750	6 300	7 050
	2. Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care within two days of childbirth B: 75% (2012) T: above 85%	JPFHS, HMIS					
	3. Percentage of children aged 6–59 months given vitamin A supplements in Jordan	HMIS					

UNCT outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR); other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	B: 91.5% (2015) T: 95%						
2. Increased number of children aged 5–18 access quality inclusive early and basic education in a child-friendly and protective environment	1. Net enrolment rate in kindergarten 2 B: 59% (2015/2016) (male 60%, female 58%) T: 80%	Education Management Information System (EMIS), Education Statistical Report	1. Strengthened partnerships, policy, planning, governance, capacity and accountability of education authorities to deliver quality kindergarten and basic education (Grades 1–10) for all children (ages 5–18) 2. Increased equitable access to and retention in quality kindergarten 2, formal and non-formal basic education 3. Demand for quality education is prioritized at the family and community levels	Ministry of Education, non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	750	57 000	57 750
	2. Primary education net enrolment rate B: 98% (2012) T: 99%	EMIS					
	3. Percentage of students meeting basic learning level in Grade 8 mathematics B: 45% (2015) T: 55%	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study					
	4. Lower secondary education net enrolment rate B: 96% (2013) T: 98%	EMIS					
	5. Dropout rate B: 3–6% for Grades 6-9 (2015–2016) T: 0% for Grades 6-9 (2022–2023)	EMIS					
3. Improved and equitable prevention of and response to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children	1. Proportion of children (older than 12 years old) in conflict with the law diverted from formal judicial proceedings B: 8% (2016) T: 20% (2022)	Ministry of Social Development records	1. Legislative and administrative frameworks, accountability and national capacity are strengthened to plan, budget and prevent and respond to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect 2. Children and women at risk of violence and exploitation have improved access to an integrated package of quality child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services	Ministries of Social Development, Education, Health, Justice and Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places; Public Security Directorate	750	14 000	14 750
	2. Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	UNICEF Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Study					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome, regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	B: TBD in 2017 T: Reduced by 20%		3. Children, families and communities have increased capacities to promote practices to protect themselves and reduce violence				
	3. Proportion of children in foster care (out of all children in both residential and foster care) B: 14% (2016) T: 40%	Government and court records					
	4. Number of children in detention per 100,000 child population (sex, age) B: 54 (2016) T: 48	Government records					
	5. Proportion of females under the age of 18 among all females married in the reporting year B: 13.4% (2016) T: 11.4%	Annual Statistical Report of the Department of the Chief Justice of the Sharia Court					
4. Young people (girls and boys) increasingly practice positive behaviours and actively engage in society	1. Proportion of young people (aged 15–24 years) not in employment, education, or training B: 29% (2015) T: To be determined, based on the upcoming National Youth Strategy	Department of Statistics Labour Force Annual Report	1. Inclusive policies and strategies focusing on young people promote positive engagement of young people 2. Young people have access to services and opportunities focusing on them 3. Young people have increased knowledge about their rights	Ministries of Youth, Labour, and Municipal Affairs, municipalities, Crown Prince Foundation, NGOs and private sector	600	9 300	9 900
5. Vulnerable people have access to safe drinking water, clean environment, and key hygiene/water conservation practices	1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services B: 94% (2014) T: 95%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	1. Enabling environment is strengthened for safe and sustainable water and sanitation 2. Vulnerable girls and boys have access to, and use, adequate, safe, affordable and sustainable water and sanitation services	Ministries of Water and Irrigation and Environment, NGOs, and private sector	600	30 000	30 600
	2. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, JMP					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	a hand-washing facility with soap and water B: Estimated to be roughly 80% (2017) T: 85%		3. Vulnerable children practice key hygiene behaviours and water conservation				
6. Improved policy environment and systems for disadvantaged and excluded children, guided by data and knowledge	1. Number of children covered by social protection systems B: 420,500 children (2016) T: 20% increase	Annual data from the National Aid Fund, Zakat Fund, Ministry of Social Development	1. Evidence is used for policy development and monitoring progress towards the child-relevant Sustainable Development Goals. 2. The national system is strengthened for vulnerable children to access integrated and inclusive social protection services 3. Children, adolescent girls and boys, and women are empowered and motivated to optimally utilize social protection programmes and basic social services	Ministries of Finance and Social Development, National Aid Fund, Zakat Fund	800	82 000	82 800
	2. Percentage of national budget allocated to key child-related social sectors (health, education and social protection (% of GDP,% of total recurrent expenditure) B: Education: 3.7% of GDP, 13% of recurrent expenditure Health: 3.2% of GDP, 11% of recurrent expenditure Social protection (non-contributory): 0.97% of GDP, 3.3% of recurrent expenditure T: Education: 3.7% of GDP maintained, 15% of recurrent expenditure Health: 3.2% of GDP, 13% of recurrent expenditure Social protection (non-contributory): 1.25% of GDP, 5% of recurrent expenditure	Jordan Budget Statement, sector annual budget					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR); other resources (OR); (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
7. The Jordan country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children	1. Effective development planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of country programme results	Periodic reviews and evaluations	1. UNICEF staff and partners are provided with guidance, tools and resources to effectively design and manage programmes 2. UNICEF staff and partners are provided with guidance, tools and resources to effectively plan and monitor programmes 3. UNICEF staff and partners are provided with tools, guidance and resources for effective communication, advocacy, and partnership on child rights issues with stakeholders	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	750	8 300	9 050
Total resources					**5 800**	**206 900**	**211 900**